

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment in view of the proposed changes in the terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1888.—4C.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—HENRY M. FULLER, CHAIRMAN.

When William came up to London, after the conquest, to invoke the ceremonies of the coronation and to receive the benediction of the archbishop, he was greatly puzzled to find a suitable name to adopt in his manifesto. At length he determined that it should be King by Hereditary Succession. He was a foreign conqueror, to be sure—a stranger and an impudent pretender; but a few cowards and sycophants applauded him and rent the air with acclamations, and William counted upon these tokens quite as much as upon the sincerity of the Divine blessing which the prelate had bestowed upon his hereditary dynasty. Those who have read the address of "Henry M. Fuller, chairman," of Pennsylvania, will be struck with the marvellous similarity of his positions and those of William—with this trifling exception, that Mr. Fuller belongs to a reckless and always defeated minority—to a miserable, treasonable faction, whose patriotism is bounded by the free States, and whose integrity consists in being true to every faction which stands the least chance of weakening the bonds of the federal Union. Mr. Fuller commences thus:

"It is one of the highest privileges of a free people that they have frequent and regular opportunities to express at the ballot-box their approval or disapproval of the policy and measures of their government."

That is precisely what we told you last winter in regard to the people of Kansas. They were invited by their own laws to elect delegates to a State convention with a view of framing a constitution. They refused to exercise their "highest privilege," and then impudently claimed that the election was void and even fraudulent, because of their refusal to vote. They had a regular opportunity to express at the ballot-box their wishes on the subject; and Mr. Fuller (Mr. Fuller, as his name is pronounced where he is best known) has now the effrontery to charge the administration with an effort "to force upon Kansas an obnoxious constitution against the known wishes of a large majority of her people." If that "large majority" refused to exercise Mr. Fuller's "highest privilege," was it the fault of the administration? But we go a little further: Mr. Fuller advised the people of Kansas to refuse to vote. It was a part, and an essential part, of his party's programme that they should refuse to vote. They determined that the majority must not vote. They might charge upon those who did vote that their work was the work of the minority. They put the obstruction upon the track, in order, when the crash came, to impeach the managers of the road of carelessness, neglect and crime. They resolved not to attend upon the service of the preacher, that they might convict him of partisanship in his holy ministrations, even charging him with bestowing his blessings upon the few to the neglect of the many. Let Mr. Fuller and his friends in Pennsylvania follow his and their own prescriptions at the coming election, and then swear that the administration "forced upon them rulers not their own nor of their selection," and they will turn their logic to a practical test. William made himself "King by hereditary succession," why not, then, establish your grievances by refusing to exercise your highest elective privilege? It will be within the lines of your Kansas policy. It will be doing just what you recommended others to do.

But what is to be thought of a party whose whole scheme is made up of contemptible misrepresentations about Kansas and the expenditures of the government? Mr. Fuller and his friends, ever since they have been voters and public officers, have sought by every means in their power to squander the money of the federal treasury. It is not long since they avowed a purpose to bankrupt the exchequer with the express intention of forcing from Congress protective laws. They care nothing for the people. They speak, act, and represent a mere class. They are sectional in reference to national politics, and mercenary partisans in reference to domestic politics. They hate the democracy because they are national even more than because they are the advocates of a rigid economy in the administration of the government. We would regard Mr. Fuller with more charity if his address did not exhibit positive evidence of dishonesty. He sets down the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last at \$92,330,461. Of course we cannot ascribe this statement to ignorance, nor even to malice; it is a wilful, deliberate misrepresentation, intended to deceive and mislead the people of Pennsylvania in the exercise by them of their "highest privilege," in "expressing at the ballot-box their approval or disapproval of the policy and measures of their government." Mr. Fuller would have them disapprove of the "policy and measures of the administration." If he could bring himself to a fair statement of the facts, we should be perfectly content to leave to his constituents the question of integrity, wisdom, and economy of Mr. Buchanan's official acts. Mr. Fuller is aware that we had last year a serious monetary and business pressure, and it continues up to this time to clog all the wheels of industry in all the departments thereof. Mr. Fuller charges all such disasters to the President. He says:

"The calls of suffering industry ascending daily and hourly have been entirely unheeded by the administration at Washington. Our workshops are closed, our factories deserted, our mills silent, and our impoverished people are pressed by the hard and grinding hand of want."

We shall expect now to have some of Mr. Fuller's friends charge the administration with the responsibility for the appearance of the eccentric and extraordinary comet which is now insolently, and without any kind of license or passport, exhibiting itself in and over the celestial territories of the Northwest. Whether the attractive visitor is restricted by the Wilnot proviso or governed by the celebrated ordinance of 1787 we are not yet told. We call the attention of Mr. Fuller to the subject, so that, in his next address, the world may be distinctly advised of the opinions of his party in relation to cometary influences upon the general question of slavery.

What a commentary upon American politics is this address of Mr. Fuller! Narrowed down to a few petulant complaints about Kansas and a bold misrepresentation concerning the expenditures of the government, the author of it, speaking for a paralytic organization, talks as complacently of the overthrow of the administration as if he held in his hands the whole destiny of the Union!

PREJUDICES IN POLITICS.

During a year and a half of the administration of Mr. Buchanan the government has achieved the most signal triumphs in the foreign and domestic policy of the Union—triumphs so important and striking, and apparently so impossible, as to render our very success matter of public discredit amongst many of the great journals and statesmen of the day. The open surrender of the pretension of visitation and search by Great Britain was enough of itself to mark any administration with firmness and high administrative qualities. The diplomatic history of that controversy is yet unpublished. When it comes before the world it will reflect great credit and honor upon the administration, and afford strong proof that hereafter the relations between the two governments must remain most cordial and friendly. Mr. Buchanan encountered, when he came into office, the most annoying and apparently inexplicable domestic difficulty growing out of our relations to the Mormons of Utah. All concurred in the judgment that we had reached a crisis which demanded the prompt action of the Executive government; because the followers of Young, who had established an independent theocratic government, were in open rebellion against the laws and constitution of the United States. The prophet and his disciples had grown strong, and in their strength must be met and subdued. That this could ultimately be effected there was no doubt; but the bold and most confident believed it would take years to do it at the sacrifice of blood and treasure without limit. It has all been accomplished at trifling expense and without war by the energy of the administration. The President also inherited an armed and unarmed opposition to the territorial government of Kansas; and this unholy and criminal combination received the direct aid and support of a powerful party in the country. Kansas, so long the scene of disgraceful civil war, is now as quiet as Nebraska or Oregon.

While these facts are known to the whole country, we are compelled to witness the continued opposition of a portion of the American people to the patriotic and energetic conduct of the administration in accomplishing the beneficent ends to which they refer. They talk over and over again the grievances of rebellious Kansas and Utah, and mourn over the expenditures of money required to correct the errors of their own policy and measures. Nobody believes that there would have been any trouble in Kansas but for the active intervention of the republicans in stimulating disputes and contentions amongst the people. Everybody knows that Mr. Fillmore's appointment of Brigham Young laid the foundation of the rebellion of that chief this year. Great Britain would never have maintained her pretension of search if she had not been sustained by such journals as the New York Tribune, Evening Post, and other kindred papers and men.

THE DEMOCRATIC AGE.—The first number of this publication, by C. Edward Lester, esq., who is widely known as an able writer, we have received and carefully examined. Like everything else emanating from Mr. Lester's pen, it is marked by completeness of finish, directness of purpose, and by sound practical sense. We have no hesitation in saying that the editor of the Age is as well qualified as any man in the country to conduct a periodical like that which he has given out to the great public. If extensive learning, great experience and observation in all countries, a vigorous intellect, a cultivated taste, and a peculiar fitness for the discussion of almost every species of literature, art, and science, qualify a man for conducting a public journal, Mr. Lester is in his proper place as the editor of "The Democratic Age." There is a freshness, a directness and force in his writings which always secure to them a thorough reading; and that is, after all, the best test of literary productions.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—We transfer to our columns to-day a short speech from Wm. Browne, esq., one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, delivered at a meeting of the democracy of Brooklyn. We perceive that the Daily News is very much annoyed at the conduct of Mr. Browne, which we receive as pretty good evidence that he is quite right in the strictures to which the News refers. At this distance from the scene of contention—and we take it the News is benefited by distance—we have been utterly unable to discover the merits of that breeches-pocket clique who control the columns of that paper. How they have acquired the least consideration, and how they have kept their heads above water, are mysteries appertaining, we apprehend, exclusively to New York politics. Ignorant, narrow-minded, illiberal, and exacting, without intellect, honor, or public confidence, they assume to speak as if by authority, and to issue decrees precisely as if they possessed the power to enforce them.

IOWA.—We have up to this writing no news from the election in Iowa on Monday last. The delay is a good sign for the democracy, as the telegraph seldom takes the trouble to forward democratic news.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM MR. LANMAN.

Gentlemen, D. C., Sept. 23, 1888.

Sir: I have nearly ready for publication a "Biographical Dictionary of the American Congress from the foundation of the government." With a view of placing you correctly on the record in regard to dates, I should be pleased to have you favor me with information respecting your birth-place, the date of your birth, the nature of your education, your profession or occupation, and the public positions you have held. Your immediate attention to my request will be appreciated by me, and result to your own advantage. While I apply to you through a circular, I wish you to remember that any information you may communicate will be kept strictly confidential.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES LANMAN,
Author of the "Private Life of Daniel Webster,"
"Adventures in the Wilds of America," etc.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Among the passengers by the Canada is C. W. Bradley, bearer of despatches from China. The Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted at \$300 a share. The British August trade report shows a decrease of \$500,000 as compared with the August report of last year. The new telegraph cable between England and Holland is successfully laid. Two thousand additional troops have been ordered to India.

London, Saturday.—The funds yesterday were stimulated by two considerable purchases for account, and closed 1/2 higher than on Thursday.

FRANCE.—Baron Gros has been made a senator. A vote of confidence was passed in the Chamber of Deputies. It is said that the French army at Rome is to be augmented.

A solemn mass was performed in celebration of the Chinese treaty. The French in the Adriatic is to be withdrawn.

SPAIN.—The Spanish army is to be increased, so as to be prepared to put down political agitation in any quarter. The expedition against the Mitl plates is said to have been postponed until spring, but the government intends to act energetically against Mexico.

RUSSIA.—Gen. Muraviev, it is said, will be the Russian minister at Pekin, and it was reported at Paris that Great Britain will send a military representative there. It is reported that the Russians have gained another victory over the Circassians.

The Cape Town date of August 12th had been received. They report a difficulty between the British and Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique channel. A small cutter from Port Natal, while trading on the east coast, was seized by the Portuguese, and the crew were sent to Mozambique and placed in charge of the British consul. The cutter and her cargo, but was not returned. It is then left for England to represent the case to the Foreign Office.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton closed firmer, but not quite so high as at the last report—sales of the week 58,000 bales. The estimated sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, the market closing quiet. The following are the quotations:

American. At Manchester the markets closed steady—two flour at Havre, 112 1/2.

Flour was very dull, and holders were pressing on the market. The market closed with a declining tendency. Prices, however, were generally unchanged—wheat was quiet; western, \$1.30 a \$1.35; southern, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. Corn very dull and nominal; yellow, 34s. a 35s. 6d. and 36s. 6d. lard was quiet; lard dull; sugar steady.

Money easier—bullion increased in the Bank £405,000; consols, 97 1/2; for money, 97 1/2 for account.

FROM OTTAWA.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The Salt Lake mail, with dates of the 11th ult., arrived at St. Joseph on the last inst. Political matters were quiet in Utah. The California Salt Lake train had been robbed by the Indians in Carson Valley. Dr. Forney, superintendent of Indian affairs, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City for Carson Valley.

Indian Troubles Anticipated.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Union says that Indian Agent Redfield was at Smutty Bear's camp, eighty miles below Fort Randall, on the 24th ult. The Indians were saucy towards the whites, and serious trouble was apprehended with the Sioux and Kiowas.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—At two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in D. P. Stille's liquor store in Columbia street, and the entire contents destroyed. The flames communicated with the Miami oil works, and Lay & Brother's printing ink manufactory was also nearly destroyed.

The loss is estimated at \$20,000. The insurance has not been ascertained.

Rescue of Shipwrecked Sailors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The barque Thales, of New Orleans, has arrived here with Wm. Briggs and four seamen, who were picked up in a boat belonging to the wrecked ship Pelican Star.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cotton is firm—sales of 4,000 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 7,000 barrels; State, \$4.85 a \$4.95; Ohio and southern, \$5.30 a \$5.60. Wheat has a declining tendency, and the quotations are nominal. Corn has declined—sales of 27,000 bushels; mixed, 70 a 73 cents; white, 80 cents; yellow, 90 cents. Beef is quiet—Chicago, \$11 a \$12. Pork has advanced—mess, \$19.50 a \$20.50; prime, \$11.50 a \$12.50. Lard is heavy at 10 1/2 a 11 cents. Whiskey is quiet and nominal. Sugar is quiet at 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 cents. Spirits of turpentine is heavy at 49 cents. Rosin and resin are nominal.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Flour is firm—Howard street and Ohio, \$5.30. Wheat is firm—red, \$1.10 a \$1.20; white, \$1.30 a \$1.35. Corn is firm—red, 75 a 78 cents; yellow, 70 a 73 cents. Potatoes are quiet. Coffee buoyant—fair Rio, 11 a 11 1/2 cents.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Wednesday night.)
October 6, 1888.

Although, at the instigation and by the advice of Horace Greeley, the republican congressional convention in the 9th congressional district has adjourned over until the 19th inst., "inasmuch as certain parties hostile to the federal administration (to wit—know-nothings and black-republicans) have indicated a desire to confer," there is very little prospect at present that the conference will take place, or that the Americans and black-republicans have any will of their own will consent to nominate as their best man Mr. Greeley's protégé, John B. Haskin. To a man the democrats are opposed to the renegade, and are resolved to use their best exertions to defeat him. The democratic nomination will probably be given to Gouverneur Kemble, of Putnam county, an old and tried member of the party, and indisputably worthy of the honor of a seat in Congress. Haskin is now in the most awkward, painful position, astride of the fence, looking now at the black-republicans and know-nothings to take him down, and now at the democrats, but fearing to openly ask either to relieve him, for fear that they may refuse him with kicks. He has not the courage or the manliness to say to the republicans, "I will not support your political opinions, even though I have been false to my own party," neither does he dare say to the democrats, "I mean to stand with you, with your enemies, and to repudiate democracy utterly." He is resolved to trick and deceive some party, and is not yet resolved as to which it shall be. Horace Greeley is his active assistant in the fraud he is practicing on the electors of the district, and it is well known that it is under his express direction that poor miserable John B. Haskin is playing his present degrading game. I know that the democrats will kick him out with most unanimous energy; and I believe that there is sufficient self-respect and honor left amongst the opposition to prevent their voting for Haskin, and thus declaring that they cannot find amongst themselves any one better or more capable than a renegade who has not even the courage to own that he is an agent of the Evening Post, in one of those self-satisfied, jocosely paragraphs which are commonly to be found in its columns, tells its readers that "it is doubtful whether the administration party will run a candidate against Haskin." The Post, for once, is mistaken. The administration party, even though Mr. Horace Greeley should shuffle and trick, and dodge to get his gentle friend Johnny elected.

In Horace F. Clark's district Greeley is trying the same game in favor of the other renegade, and is likely to meet with the same want of success. The same fusion is attempted, but the Americans will stand it. The party which is promised is not large enough, when the service demanded is to be to vote for Clark and support Thurlow Dewey's poor enough Morgan for governor.

The decree of the National Constituent Assembly of Venezuela, inviting General Antonio Rivas to return to his country, was presented to the General yesterday at the Metropolitan Hall, with great ceremony, in presence of a large assembly. General Rivas accepted the invitation, and will return to Venezuela with the commissioners. Thousands of people visited, during the day, the spot where the Crystal Palace stood but a few short hours ago, containing so much that was curious and valuable—the all of many exhibitors which has thus suddenly been

except away. Of the beautiful building nothing is left but the turret and a portion of the frame of one of the galleries. Within, the demon of destruction seems to have reigned. The whole floor to a depth of three or four feet is covered with a mass of broken pillars, molten glass, fragments of statues, watch movements, broken and charred machinery, remnants of exhibition cases, &c., &c. Unfortunate exhibitors were trying amid the ruins to recover some portion of their lost treasure, and in a distant angle of the building a large heap of coal was still burning despite the best efforts of the firemen. The scene was a very sad one. The general belief is that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The building is insured for \$50,000 in several companies.

The trustees of the American Institute held a secret meeting this morning, when a committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the fire, and offer a reward for the detection of the supposed incendiary. Another committee was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence with the exhibitors.

Gov. King, Lieut. Gov. Selden, and Comptroller Church visited the lower bay yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the several locations proposed as suitable for the new Quarantine. To-day the three officials above-named issued the following as the result of their investigation:

"We hereby so far abstain from the plan of locating the Quarantine upon one of the shoals or banks in the lower bay of New York, proposed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, as to enable the commissioners to obtain the surveys, plans, and specifications necessary to determine, as far as possible, the cost, stability, and safety of any of the sites so selected, for that purpose, and the effect of their erection upon the channel and anchorage of the lower bay, provided that the said surveys, plans, and specifications be made by an engineer or engineers to be appointed by the board of health."

The 1st regiment of New York State militia proceeded to Staten Island to receive the 6th regiment, guarding the State property at Quarantine. Before embarking the 71st were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann, who, in behalf of a number of ladies, presented new colors to the regiment. After the ceremony they formed in columns of sections, and marched down Broadway, Wall, and Canal streets, where they were met by a large number of the men and their discipline were the subject of general admiration.

The Arago arrived here this morning with news from Europe of the 23d of September. Count Rasbolf, the Danish Minister to Washington, and Madame Cora de Rasbolf, who accompanied him, were the passengers. The news by this arrival is not of much interest. Gold seems to be accumulating rapidly both in London and Paris, and it was expected that the Bank of England would hold, on the 25th ult., \$3,000,000 more than the largest specie reserve held by the bank since April, 1853. The Turkish loan of \$1,000,000 was not taken with that avidity which would indicate a partiality for foreign investment. The Royal Bank of Canada is completely out of favor. The Royal Bank of Liverpool, and the Great Eastern Bank, is too vivid to allow of any enterprises managed by directors finding favor with the public in the British Isles. Steamship and mining companies have ceased to charter, and in short, all the known outlets for spare capital are closed.

The Atlantic telegraph is in a most miserably shaky condition. Electricians seem to differ as to the situation of the defect, but all seem to think that the defect is fatal. Mr. Varley's report is conclusive to my mind.

Mr. Don Bourgeois's new melodrama, *Paulette*, was played for the second time last night at Niblo's. Like almost all Mr. Bourgeois's productions, it is an "adaptation from the French." It is long, and at times prosy. The music is not pretty and the acting good, particularly that of Miss Agnes Robertson, as the peasant Duchess. Wallace's theatre was opened last night for the winter season, under the management of Wm. Wallack, esq., with a new comedy by Sterling Coyne, called, "Nothing but a word," nothing win," and a new extravaganza by John Brougham, called, "Neptune's defeat; or, the Seizure of the Seas," founded on the laying of the Atlantic cable. Both pieces are good, were well acted, and enthusiastically received by the crowd and houses. Mr. Wallack made a speech, as did John Brougham, and "all went merrily as a marriage bell."

The money market continues rather buoyant, with the same easy terms, the same scarcity of prime paper, and the same eagerness to lend money on call even as low as 3 per cent. Foreign exchange for the Boston steamer was heavy, and about 1 per cent lower for sterling—110 was the outside rate for bankers' drafts on London; exchange on Paris closed steadily at 5.13 1/2 a 5.14 1/2; Hamburg, 36 1/2 a 36 3/4; Amsterdam, 41 1/2 a 41 3/4; Bremen, 78 1/2 a 79.

The stock market was active and strong at the first hour of a further advance in prices. At the second hour the market was not quite so firm, closing at the following prices: Pacific Mail, 106 1/2; Hudson River, 27 1/2; New York Central, 83; Erie, 16 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo, 31 1/2; Panama, 119; Reading, 48 1/2; Michigan Central, 54 1/2; Michigan Southern, 23 1/2; Galena and Chicago, 84 1/2; and Chicago and North Western, 65 1/2.

The flour market was dull at a further decline of 5 cents per barrel. Wheat was also heavy at a decline of 1 a 2 cents per bushel. Corn was a trifle firmer. Pork was dull, and beef was unchanged. Cotton was steady at the following quotations:

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Middling	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Extra	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Fair	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

Sugar was firm. The market for beef was dull—4 1/2 a 5 1/2 cents per pound were the current prices. Sheep and lambs were dull at \$2 a \$7 for common to extra, the average sales being at \$3 a \$3.50. Veals were in moderate demand at 4 1/2 a 6 cents per pound. Hogs were higher and in demand.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were as follows:

Receipts	\$187,852 20
Payments	\$21,415 00
Balance	\$166,437 20

The receipts at the custom-house for duties were \$73,372 05.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Richmond, Virginia, Oct. 6, 1888.

To the Editors of the Union.

Leaving the metropolis on one of the fine steamers of the Potomac line, I enjoyed the picturesque scenery of the "river of swans," catching as we passed a view of Mount Vernon, which the matrons and daughters of Columbia have endeavored to make a national shrine. Good speed! We saw also the site of "Belvoir," where Washington used to enjoy the hospitality of the Fairfax family, and "Glymont" and the "White House" recalled pleasant souvenirs, picaresque and gallant, of shady parks and excursions. A good breakfast was by no means the least of our pleasures on the journey, and it was with regret that we left the boat at Aquia creek. The cars soon whirled us through the venerable city of Fredericksburg—we dined at Ashland, where Harry Clay was born—and early in the afternoon reached Richmond. Of course, I took up my quarters at Ballard's twin hotels, where the last night of the journey, and it was with regret that we left the boat at Aquia creek. 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